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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

World Summaries
CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

NOVEMBER 24, 1960

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service
Washington 25, D.C.

WORLD JUTE PRODUCTION LARGER IN 1960

Early estimates of the 1960 world jute production indicate slightly larger crops in all reporting countries except Taiwan. The total of 4,338 million pounds compares well with the relatively small 1959 crop of about 4,144 million pounds, but is 6 percent smaller than the 4,628 million pounds in 1958.

The official estimates for production in India and Pakistan, sources of approximately 95 percent of the world supply, are about 165 million pounds more than in 1959. Some trade estimates of the crops from this area are about 5 percent more than the official reports indicate for this year; however, trade estimates are sometimes revised downward later in the season.

The world crop at either estimate would hardly be large enough to allow much build up of the currently depleted stocks of fiber and goods after the world's needs for the coming season are met for burlap, bagging, and other manufactures. World consumption is increasing each year in spite of considerable competition from other jute-like fibers and other means of handling goods in storage and in transit.

The 1960 jute crop in Pakistan and India was a month to 6 weeks later than usual in reaching the market because of especially unfavorable weather in the principal producing areas during the planting and early growing season. The lateness of this year's crop following immediately after the preceding year's comparatively small output resulted in reducing stocks to an exceptionally low quantity by the end of the 1959-60 season.

This depletion of stocks, together with fears of a shortage of the new crop, pushed prices very high. This discouraged buyers from building up stocks to more than a minimum, even after the new crop began to appear on the market, and buying remained at only month-to-month requirements.

Prices during 1959 recovered steadily from the exceptionally low level of the latter months of 1958 when the crop was large, but rose sharply in November and December of 1959. They sagged somewhat in early 1960 but surged upward again in April and May when weather conditions threatened the 1960 crop. Efforts of both government and industry, together with needed general rains at that time, succeeded in steadying the market for awhile. Prices fell during June and early July, but with transportation delays in the latter part of July, the price again began to rise.

Jute exports from Pakistan, the principal exporter, were about 1,887 million pounds in 1959, an increase of about 130 million pounds over 1958; however, a decrease of possibly 85 or 90 million pounds is forecast for 1960. Exports to the Americas, Asia, and Africa are increasing, but quantities to Europe in 1959 were less than in 1958 for all major countries except France and Italy.

India, the largest manufacturer of jute goods, imported over 240 million pounds of jute fiber from Pakistan in 1959, compared with only about 135 million in 1958. The increase in imports resulted from a decrease of about 245 million pounds in supplies from the Indian domestic crop. The remainder of the deficit in supply from the relatively small crop was taken from stocks.

Domestic consumption of raw jute is increasing in both India and Pakistan, together totalling about 3,437 million pounds in the crop year beginning July 1959 and 3,208 in 1958-59. The 1960-61 consumption is forecast at around 3,480 million pounds.

Stocks in India and Pakistan were reduced during the past year by about 445 million pounds to about 896 million pounds at the end of June 1959. Another reduction of possibly as much as 20 percent is forecast by June 1960.

Table 1. - JUTE 1/: World production, by countries, average 1946-50, and years 1958 to 1960

Country	Year of harvest			
	1946-50 average	1958	1959	1960 Preliminary
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Pakistan	2,063,164	2,400,342	2,145,247	2,250,424
India	910,291	2,063,200	1,819,200	1,880,000
Brazil	22,476	68,872	80,821	105,821
Taiwan (Formosa)	13,705	37,690	52,950	37,478
Burma	2/	6,252	13,440	22,400
Thailand	3,321	6,413	6,618	8,818
Japan	1,748	1,962	1,521	1,543
Other countries 3/	52,232	43,200	24,400	31,830
Total 3/	3,066,937	4,627,931	4,144,197	4,338,314

1/ Excludes mesta and other jute-like fibers wherever separation is possible.
2/ Not available.
3/ Excludes Communist China and the Soviet Union.
Note: Iran, formerly included in this table, is dropped in this issue. Its jute-type fiber has been identified as kenaf.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official estimates of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, and estimates based on exports or other available pertinent information.

FOREIGN FIG PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS UP

Dried fig production this year in the 3 major fig exporting countries-Greece, Portugal, and Turkey-is estimated at 85,500 short tons, an increase of nearly 5,500 tons over 1959 and nearly 10,000 tons above average. The Turkish and Portuguese estimates represent larger-than-normal crops. The Greek pack, however, is below average.

FIGS, DRIED: Estimated commercial production in Greece, Portugal, and Turkey, average 1953-57, annual 1956 to 1960

Country	Average 1953-57	1956	1957	1958	1959	Preliminary 1960
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Greece	29,000	30,000	24,500	31,000	26,500	26,500
Portugal	12,900	12,900	10,200	10,800	13,600	14,000
Turkey	34,000	42,000	31,000	35,000	40,000	45,000
Total	75,900	84,900	65,700	76,800	80,100	85,500

The quality of the 1960 Greek crop is reportedly good. Hot dry late summer weather caused tougher skins but it reduced fig rot known as endosepsis. Turkish figs are also said to be of good quality this year and the fruits large. The Portuguese crop developed under favorable conditions; a larger proportion of it may be of edible quality than last year's production but the fruits are smaller in size.

Exports by these countries in 1960-61 are expected to continue to increase, and may exceed 60,000 short tons, more than in many years. Exports by Turkey because of a big crop and strong foreign demand, are expected to be exceptionally large. The export figures include the shipments of dried edible figs, fig paste, and industrial grade dried figs.

Season	Exports			
	Greece	Portugal	Turkey	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
1953-54	20,900	2,900	26,400	50,200
1954-55	16,700	5,300	25,700	47,700
1955-56	15,600	9,500	17,100	42,200
1956-67	16,800	6,200	26,800	49,800
1957-58	13,800	7,300	24,500	45,600
1958-59	15,700	7,700	24,100	47,500
1959-60 Preliminary	16,300	6,500	33,200	56,000
1960-61 Forecast	17,500	7,500	36,000	61,000

U.S. imports of fig paste were again very heavy, amounting to the record-large volume of 8,040 short tons in the 12 months, September 1959 through August 1960. The shortfall in U.S. production and currency devaluation in Turkey contributed to the heavy importations.

(Continued on next page)

WORLD PRODUCTION OF WALNUTS HIGHER

Commercial production of walnuts in 1960 recovered from its below-average 1959 level.

The 1960 pack the world over--outside the Soviet bloc--is estimated at 150,000 short tons, unshelled basis, compared with only 128,000 tons in 1959 and the 5-year average of 143,000 tons.

The U.S. crop, while materially larger than the small 1959 pack, is only slightly above average.

The French and Italian crops are substantially larger than last year. Improved harvests are also indicated in India and Turkey. However, Iranian and Yugoslav crops are reportedly down.

Stocks at the beginning of the 1960-61 season were smaller than a year ago. They were negligible, as usual, in the foreign producing countries. In the United States, they were much smaller than at the beginning of the 1959-60 season.

(Continued on Page 7)

FIGS--Continued from previous page)

FIGS, DRIED: U.S. imports by country of origin, average 1952-56 annual 1955-59

Type and country of origin	Average	Year beginning September 1				
	1952-56	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Figs, dried						
Greece	1,916	1,527	1,592	1,353	2,175	1,453
Italy	208	174	280	181	199	86
Portugal	494	369	585	505	240	102
Spain	20	44	50	---	2	3
Turkey	234	203	201	70	114	150
Total	2,872	2,317	2,708	2,109	2,730	1,794
Fig paste						
Portugal	1,045	3,349	1,586	2,078	3,758	3,274
Syria	4	---	---	---	---	---
Turkey	2,391	1,336	3,134	1,172	4,267	4,766
Total	3,440	4,685	4,720	3,250	8,025	8,040
Figs, prepared and preserved						
Greece	39	90	---	---	---	---
Italy	240	233	318	277	302	211
Total	279	323	318	277	1/ 303	211
Figs, fresh or in brine						
Greece	6	---	---	26	---	---
Italy	20	16	13	27	21	19
Turkey	1	---	---	---	---	---
Total	27	16	13	53	21	19
Grand total	6,618	7,341	7,759	5,689	11,079	10,064

1/ Includes 1 ton from Israel.

WALNUTS--(Continued from Page 5)

WALNUTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1953-57, annual 1957-60

Country	Average 1953-57	1957	1958	1959	Forecast 1960
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
France	23,300	9,500	29,000	14,000	21,000
India	1/ 10,800	14,000	11,500	8,500	10,000
Iran	6,600	7,400	8,800	8,500	4,500
Italy	20,200	13,000	25,000	22,000	28,000
Syria	2,600	2,700	1,300	2,500	2/
Turkey	4,400	3,500	6,000	7,000	9,000
Yugoslavia	4,200	3,000	4,700	3,100	2,500
Foreign total	72,100	53,100	86,300	65,600	77,600
United States	70,900	66,600	88,700	62,500	72,100
Grand total	143,000	119,700	175,000	128,100	149,700

1/ 1954-58 average.
2/ Not available; 1953-57 average used.

Exports by 6 of the countries--France, India, Iran, Italy, Turkey, and Yugoslavia--totaled 41,000 tons, unshelled basis in 1959-60, a considerable decrease from the 55,000 tons they exported in 1958-59. Most of the decline took place in French exports, and to a lesser extent in the case of Indian exports, due to the short 1959 crop in those countries. Exports from these 6 countries are expected to increase in 1960-61, possibly to 47,000 tons, unshelled basis.

Origin	Exports	
	1958-59	Preliminary 1959-60
	Short tons	Short tons
France	17,600	8,800
India	10,900	7,700
Iran	5,800	5,500
Italy	15,700	15,000
Turkey	2,800	3,100
Yugoslavia	2,200	1,100
Total	55,000	41,200

Prices of foreign walnut kernels are generally lower than a year ago. Indian light pieces are being quoted at 74 cents, New York, compared with 81 cents last winter. In London too, Indian kernels are priced will below last season's level. Piedmont (Italian) light amber pieces have been quoted at 69 to 71 cents, New York, in contrast with 73 cents last winter. London quotations for Italian light pieces and light halves are 6 to 10 cents per pound lower, respectively, than a year ago. French light halves are 7 to 20 cents per pound below last year's prices, depending on variety. Only Turkish kernels--light pieces and light amber pieces--are priced fully as high as last year on the New York market.

U.S. imports of shelled walnuts in the 12-month period, October 1, 1959-September 30, 1960 totaled 2805 short tons, the largest quantity imported since 1955-56. Imports in 1958-59 amounted to 1,655 tons. Average imports, however, for the 5 years 1952-56 amounted to 3,779 tons annually. Imports in 1960-61 may be considerably larger than in 1959-60 if present price relationships between domestic and foreign kernel prices continue.

1960 WORLD PRUNE PACK DROPS SHARPLY

The 1960 world commercial dried prune pack is estimated at 164,900 short tons, a sharp decrease of 68,600 tons from 233,500 in 1959. This year's crop is below the average 1953-57 production of 210,900 tons but 20,600 tons above the very small 1958 pack.

PRUNES, DRIED: Commercial production in specified countries, average 1953-57, annual 1956-60

Country	Average 1953-57	1956	1957	1958	1959	Forecast 1960
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Argentina	5,700	6,600	6,200	8,800	6,500	7,600
Australia	3,300	3,200	2,700	3,100	3,600	4,200
Chile	4,600	5,000	5,500	5,700	5,800	5,500
France	7,700	5,000	7,600	2,500	11,000	5,500
Italy	900	1,000	800	900	1,200	1/
Union of So. Africa	2,500	3,500	1,700	2,900	2,100	2,200
Yugoslavia	21,200	1,500	19,600	23,600	59,300	1,000
Foreign total	45,900	25,800	44,100	47,500	89,500	26,900
United States	165,000	196,200	167,600	96,800	144,000	138,000
Total	210,900	222,000	211,700	144,300	233,500	164,900

1/ Not available, average 1953-57 used in total.

The U.S. dried prune pack of 138,000 short tons comprises about 84 percent of the total 1960 world supply. However, this year's crop is below the 144,000-ton 1959 pack and 27,000 tons below the 1953-57 average of 165,000 tons.

U.S. exports of dried prunes in 1960-61 are expected to approximate 1959-60 shipments of 40,716 tons.

Foreign dried prune production in 1960 is estimated at only 26,900 tons--a 62,600-ton reduction from 1959. The almost complete lack of a dried prune pack in Yugoslavia and the small pack in France account for this reduction, as the other foreign packs were slightly larger than 1959.

The Yugoslav dried purne pack in early November 1960 was estimated at only 1,000 short tons, much less than earlier indicated. Production in 1959 was a near record of 59,300 tons while average 1953-57 production was 21,200 tons.

Earlier in the season, Yugoslav trade sources expected October 1959-September 1960 exports to reach 32,000 short tons; exports through March 1960 totaled 20,888 tons. However, complete 1959-60 Yugoslav dried prune export data are not available. Therefore, the size of the carryover is not definitely known but if the export goal were reached, the beginning inventory would have been 27,000 tons.

The 1960 dried prune pack in France is estimated at only 5,500 short tons, half the size of the 1959 pack. Average 1953-57 production was 7,700 tons.

As a result of the small pack, French imports this season may be 2,000 tons greater than the 2,587 tons imported in 1959-60. Exports from the larger 1959 pack--1,242 tons--were heavier than usual, while only 800 tons are expected to be exported from this year's small pack.

The 1960 Argentine pack of dried prunes--estimated at 7,600 tons--is 1,100 tons above 1959 production but 1,200 tons below 1958. Average 1953-57 production was 5,700 tons. During the first 6 months of 1960 dried prune exports totaled 956 tons. Exports in 1959 totaled 2,532 tons.

The 1960 Australian production of dried prunes is estimated at 4,200 short tons--the largest pack since the 4,300-ton 1954 pack. Average 1953-57 production was 3,300 tons.

A low domestic marketing quota in Australia on dried prunes is expected to cause increased exports during the 1960 season. Dried prune shipments during the first 6 months of 1960 amounted to 297 tons boxed and 209 tons canned prunes. This was considerably larger than the same period a year earlier when 36 tons boxed and 159 tons canned were exported. Total 1959 exports totaled 1,082 tons--532 tons boxed and 550 tons canned.

Chile's 1960 dried prune production is estimated at 5,500 short tons, slightly below the 5,800-ton 1959 pack. Average 1953-57 production was 4,600 tons. Prune stocks, as of April 1, 1960, were estimated at 1,800 tons compared with 1,600 tons a year earlier. Exports of dried prunes in 1960 are expected to reach 3,300 tons or about the same as 1959.

The Union of South Africa's 1960 dried prune pack is estimated at 2,200 tons--just about the same as 1959 but slightly below average 1953-57 production of 2,500 tons. Dried prune exports in 1960 are expected to be about equal of 1959 when 1,093 tons were exported.

WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION UP 10 PERCENT

World production of flaxseed in 1960 is estimated at 134.7 million bushels, up about 10 percent from 1959 and the largest outturn since 1956 when 164 million bushels were produced.

The estimated 12 million-bushel gain from last year is attributed to increases in the United States, Canada and the Soviet Union, which were only partially-offset by declines in Argentina and India. The United States, Canada, Argentina and India account for around 75 percent of world flaxseed production and 90 percent of the world trade in flaxseed and linseed

North American production increased substantially more than one-third from 1959. Canada's crop at 25.1 million bushels is the third largest of record, surpassed only by the record 34.5 million bushels of 1956 and the 26.1 million of 1912. The 42-percent increase from last year's reduced outturn was due to the acreage expansion of one-third and the sharp increase in yields. In contrast to a year earlier when the harvest was delayed by wet weather and snow storms, conditions this year were good and harvesting progressed under favorable conditions.

U.S. output at 30.6 million bushels was more than one-third larger than last year's small crop but one-fifth less than the 10-year (1949-58) average. Harvested acreage increased 7 percent from 1959, and average yields were well above last year and the 10-year average. In general, the crop developed under excellent growing conditions and showed steady improvement as the season progressed. With the sharp increase in production, domestic flaxseed supplies during 1960-61 will be more than enough to meet probable domestic requirements despite one of the smallest carryin stocks of record.

FLAXSEED: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1958-60 1/

Continent and country	Harvested acreage					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average 1935-39	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960 2/	Average 1935-39	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960 2/	Average 1935-39	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:															
Canada	307	997	2,623	2,151	2,817	5.1	9.4	8.7	8.2	8.9	1,508	9,369	22,766	17,719	25,114
Mexico	16	118	48	49	49	6.9	15.8	9.8	11.9	12.7	111	1,872	472	591	630
United States	1,451	4,306	3,789	3,132	3,364	7.4	8.7	10.2	7.3	9.1	10,991	36,809	38,568	22,709	30,588
Total	1,774	5,421	6,460	5,332	6,230	---	---	---	---	---	12,610	48,050	61,806	41,019	56,332
South America:															
Argentina	6,077	1,656	2,458	2,760	3/ 2,400	9.8	10.9	9.9	11.9	10.8	59,571	17,888	24,408	32,872	26,000
Brazil	---	4/ 74	5/ 115	5/ 148	5/ 173	---	4/ 12.6	8.9	7.2	9.6	---	4/ 925	1,028	1,063	1,653
Chile 6/	7/ 5	16	17	17	17	7/ 8.2	12.4	11.9	12.2	12.1	7/ 37	195	198	205	206
Uruguay	407	5/ 382	5/ 292	5/ 243	5/ 309	9.6	9.9	9.7	8.2	8.9	3,894	3,682	2,835	1,979	2,750
Estimated total 8/	6,570	2,130	2,882	3,168	2,900	---	---	---	---	---	64,032	22,690	28,470	36,120	30,610
Europe:															
Belgium-Luxembourg 6/	75	77	59	52	72	8.9	8.6	9.4	9.2	8.9	664	661	552	478	639
Denmark	---	17	4	3	3	---	14.0	12.4	15.9	17.4	---	235	46	44	47
Finland 6/	9/ 9	4/ 5	---	---	---	7.5	4/ 10.0	---	---	---	36	4/ 52	---	---	---
France 6/	92	121	143	117	---	5.0	5.7	8.8	10.5	---	464	685	10/1,264	10/1,221	10/1,476
Germany, West 6/	4/ 45	14	---	---	---	4/ 10.6	12.2	---	---	---	4/ 476	173	---	---	---
Greece	---	7	5	3	---	---	5.3	5.7	4.6	---	79	36	28	14	---
Italy 6/	30	45	27	18	---	6.7	10.0	11.1	13.6	---	202	456	302	246	236
Netherlands 6/	42	70	40	37	60	13.0	12.1	13.1	14.8	14.0	546	850	518	554	836
Spain 6/	4/ 3	30	40	---	---	4/ 4.2	5.3	10.6	---	---	4/ 13	179	421	---	---
Sweden	---	45	4	2	---	---	15.6	18.4	19.0	---	---	722	73	34	---
United Kingdom	4/ 2	19	---	---	---	---	17.0	---	---	---	40	328	---	---	---
Estimated total, West Europe 8/	315	455	330	280	330	---	---	---	---	---	2,555	4,395	3,295	3,100	3,795
Germany, East 6/	23	68	65	60	---	11.3	---	6.2	4.0	---	260	---	402	242	---
Hungary	28	37	6	8	---	9.5	7.0	6.9	14.5	---	283	260	39	122	---
Rumania	6/ 42	58	60	65	65	6.5	5.7	3.6	5.6	---	275	350	217	362	---
Estimated total, East Europe 8/	325	600	546	565	565	---	---	---	---	---	2,745	4,630	3,221	3,406	3,485
Estimated total Europe 8/	640	1,055	876	845	895	---	---	---	---	---	5,300	9,025	6,516	6,506	7,280
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	4/ 6,434	4,420	4,853	4,570	---	4/ 5.1	4/ 2.5	4.1	3.4	---	4/32,115	4/11,205	19,763	15,550	---
Africa:															
Algeria	---	10	---	---	---	---	6.5	---	---	---	---	66	---	---	---
Egypt 6/	7	9	13	14	21	12.4	14.8	15.3	15.5	17.2	87	127	192	221	358
Morocco	51	175	122	105	124	7.1	6.2	6.1	8.2	7.0	362	1,103	745	863	862
Estimated total 8/	65	290	250	265	290	---	---	---	---	---	500	2,135	2,210	2,470	2,605
Asia:															
Turkey (Europe and Asia) 5/6/	48	98	88	72	---	7.3	9.1	10.7	14.6	---	349	898	945	1,043	984
India 5/ 11/ 12/	4,098	3,511	3,129	3,965	3,921	4.7	4.2	3.2	4.5	4.3	19,352	14,824	9,960	17,880	17,000
Japan 5/ 6/	50	44	35	30	30	4.2	3.7	4.5	4.9	4.9	211	160	159	147	146
Pakistan 12/	---	72	75	75	75	---	6.8	7.4	7.4	7.4	---	455	560	560	560
Estimated total 8/	4,231	3,760	3,415	4,235	4,190	---	---	---	---	----	20,111	16,545	12,165	20,270	19,250
Oceania:															
Australia 13/	14/	31	35	103	94	---	7.4	11.3	10.4	5.7	14/	252	400	1,065	530
New Zealand	1	15	9	12	12	14.2	19.1	17.4	17.2	18.3	17	268	160	200	220
Estimated total 8/	1	46	44	115	106	---	---	---	---	---	17	520	560	1,265	750
Estimated world total 8/	19,715	17,322	18,780	18,530	19,310	---	---	---	---	---	134,685	110,170	131,490	123,200	134,725

[1] Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere countries in 1960 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins late in 1960 and ends early in 1961. Estimates do not include China where annual production probably varies from 1 to 2 million bushels. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimate based on planted area officially estimated at 2.8 million acres. 4/ Less than 5 years. 5/ Planted area. 6/ Acreage includes area for fiber. 7/ 1935 only. 8/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 9/ Flax and hemp. 10/ Includes seed from fiber flax. 11/ Officially reported figures plus Indian official estimates for unreported tracts for 1935-39 only. Estimates for unreported tracts for 1950-60 not available. 12/ Prior to 1945 figures for India include Pakistan. 13/ Flaxseed from acreage grown for seed only. 14/ Less than 500.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad, and related information.

South American flaxseed crops to be harvested late this year are expected to show a drop of around 15 percent from last year because of the smaller outturn in the Argentine. Following the unusually large harvest of 1959, Argentina's crop this year may be down possibly one-fifth, to about 26 million bushels. Planted acreage at 2.8 million acres, according to the third official estimate, was 7 percent less than a year earlier, with the greatest decline in Santa Fe and Cordoba Provinces and in northwestern Buenos Aires Province, where the drought was most severe during May-July. Plantings in Entre Rios Province, the leading flaxseed area, however, were up sharply.

Favorable weather in Uruguay at planting encouraged increased flaxseed plantings, and with average yields well above last years, output may increase sharply from 1959. High prices and producers' disappointment with wheat also encouraged increased flaxseed plantings in Brazil, and production there may be up substantially.

The estimates 10-percent increase in European production is attributed almost entirely to the western area, principally to larger crops in France, the Netherlands and Belgium. The 1960 crop in the Soviet Union is believed to have risen from the 15.6 million-bushel outturn of 1959 because of expanded acreage and somewhat better yields.

The relatively small production in Africa may show a slight increase because of the expansion in Egypt. Output in Ethiopia, the major producing country in Africa, probably again will be at about the 1-million-bushel level of recent years.

Asia's 1960 flaxseed production declined moderately from a year earlier, reflecting smaller crops in India, Turkey, and Iran. India's 17 million-bushel crop, harvested early in 1960, was 5 percent less than the previous year's outturn as a result of a slight decline in acreage and less favorable weather than a year earlier. Assuming normal weather during the coming months, the flaxseed harvest of early 1961 is expected to increase somewhat. Turkey's 1960 outturn also was down moderately from the year before, but Iran's declined 14 percent.

In Oceania flaxseed production is expected to drop sharply this year. Australia's crop is forecast at only one-half last year's record. The sharp acreage increase in prospect did not materialize because of dry conditions in Queensland and excessively wet weather in Victoria.

WORLD RICE PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO RISE

World rice production in 1960-61 (August-July) is expected to be above the preceding year's harvest and early indications point to a crop slightly larger than the previous record of 2 years before. The rough rice crop is forecast at 487.6 billion pounds, compared with 480.6 billion pounds in 1959-60, and 486.8 billion pounds in 1958-59.

Estimated world rice acreage, at 289 million acres, is nearly 2 percent larger than last year and 12 percent above average in 1950-51/54-55. More land was put into rice in all continents, except Europe and possibly Oceania. The major acreage increase is in Asia.

The world rice crop outside Communist areas will probably exceed last year's previous record output. Acreage increased 3 million acres. However, yields per acre will probably not attain the 1959-60 level, since weather was not quite so favorable.

Communist China in 1960 emphasized putting more acreage into grain. Therefore, rice production probably increased over the poor 1959 harvest, even though adverse weather again reduced yields per acre.

A prospective record output in Asia, excluding Communist areas, is estimated at 275.7 billion pounds of rough rice, compared with 273.3 billion in 1959-60, and 265.6 billion in 1958-59. Acreage increased again, and indications are that average yields per acre will be at a near-record level.

India, Japan, and Pakistan--the principal producing countries of Asia--so far have very good rice crops. Generally favorable weather and further improvement in methods have again resulted in high yields.

Rice production in the exporting countries of Asia is expected to approximate last year's high level. Crop conditions so far are reported good in Burma, Thailand, and Vietnam. Early in November, Burma's acreage was reported to be about the same as a year ago, and the crop was expected to exceed last year's very good harvest.

Africa continues to increase rice production. Its acreage is forecast at 1 percent above last year's previous record, 9 percent more than 2 years earlier, and 24 percent larger than the average. So far this year's weather has been generally favorable for production.

Rice acreage in Western Europe is the smallest in 10 years. Production declined in all countries except Portugal, where it approximates that of last year. Italy and Greece had substantial decreases in acreage, and adverse weather reduced yields in Italy, Portugal, and France.

Estimated production in North America is slightly larger than in 1959-60, despite smaller crops in the Caribbean and Central America. The increase is mainly in the United States and Mexico. U.S. acreage increased less than 1 percent, a new record yields boosted production 2 percent over that of last year. Mexico increased acreage 16 percent, and yields, though below 1958 and 1959, are above average. Although Central American countries planted a total record rice acreage, drought in some areas cut production below that of last year.

It is too early in the season to estimate most of the 1960-61 rice crop in South America. If climate permits, acreage is expected to increase further in most areas. Argentina and Chile are reducing rice acreage.

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, average 1950-51/1954-55, annual 1958-59 to 1960-61 1/

Continent and country	Acreage				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-51 to 1954-55	1958-59	1959-60 2/	1960-61 2/	Average 1950-51 to 1954-55	1958-59	1959-60 2/	1960-61 2/	Average 1950-51 to 1954-55	1958-59	1959-60 2/	1960-61 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:												
Mexico	235	300	297	345	1,574	1,855	1,751	1,667	369.9	556.6	520.0	575.0
United States	2,068	1,415	1,586	1,595	2,419	3,136	3,349	3,399	5,002.6	4,438.1	5,312.2	5,421.8
Costa Rica	72	126	144	147	1,183	752	844	850	85.2	94.8	121.5	125.0
El Salvador	44	33	34	--	1,430	1,667	1,706	--	62.9	55.0	58.0	--
Guatemala	21	25	25	--	1,043	1,032	1,076	--	21.9	25.8	26.9	--
Honduras	27	29	29	--	941	935	955	--	25.4	27.1	27.7	--
Nicaragua 3/	66	56	52	61	1,298	1,211	1,325	1,066	85.7	67.8	68.9	65.0
Panama	179	235	241	250	1,165	1,080	1,086	999	208.5	253.8	261.8	249.7
Cuba	175	271	300	--	1,829	1,835	1,833	--	320.0	497.2	550.0	--
Dominican Republic	112	130	--	--	1,703	2,115	--	--	190.7	275.0	--	--
Total North America	3,097	2,734	2,953	2,995	2,104	2,361	2,494	2,474	6,515.5	6,455.4	7,363.5	7,411.0
South America:												
Argentina	140	128	140	120	2,815	2,787	2,991	--	394.1	356.7	418.7	--
Bolivia	40	60	70	--	1,480	1,333	1,285	--	59.2	80.0	90.0	--
Brazil 3/	5,362	6,548	6,670	--	1,340	1,406	1,442	--	7,182.5	9,206.4	9,620.0	--
British Guiana	132	183	204	--	2,126	1,831	2,059	--	280.6	335.0	420.0	--
Chile	69	105	105	85	2,512	1,825	2,641	--	173.3	191.6	277.3	--
Colombia	401	486	509	514	1,465	1,728	1,827	1,848	587.3	840.0	930.0	950.0
Ecuador	150	170	160	--	1,752	1,835	1,800	--	262.8	312.0	288.0	--
Peru	152	126	186	--	3,643	4,325	3,645	--	553.8	545.0	678.0	--
Surinam	49	77	78	--	2,580	2,435	2,467	--	126.4	187.5	192.4	--
Uruguay	38	42	34	--	3,095	2,588	3,171	--	117.6	108.7	107.8	--
Venezuela	100	110	130	140	1,200	1,136	1,231	1,357	120.0	125.0	160.0	190.0
Total South America	6,656	8,052	8,301	8,529	1,487	1,530	1,591	1,542	9,897.6	12,323.1	13,208.9	13,155.2
Europe:												
France	43	72	78	78	3,567	4,310	3,821	3,205	153.4	310.3	298.0	250.0
Greece	44	42	45	33	3,152	3,481	3,289	3,485	138.7	146.2	148.0	115.0
Italy	409	332	336	--	4,600	4,895	4,673	--	1,881.5	1,625.0	1,570.0	1,400.0
Portugal	80	86	93	95	3,841	3,816	3,847	3,765	307.3	328.2	357.8	357.7
Spain	160	160	166	161	4,737	5,171	5,446	5,547	757.9	827.4	904.0	893.0
Total West Europe	736	692	718	677	4,401	4,678	4,565	4,455	3,238.8	3,237.1	3,277.8	3,015.7
Hungary	60	81	78	--	2,038	1,990	1,662	--	122.3	161.2	129.6	--
Rumania	45	41	67	54	2,296	1,978	1,388	1,630	103.3	81.1	93.0	88.0
Yugoslavia	10	14	15	15	2,750	3,436	3,113	3,100	27.5	48.1	46.7	46.5
Total East Europe	158	175	202	183	2,122	2,285	1,969	2,109	335.2	399.9	397.8	386.0
Total Europe	894	867	920	860	3,998	4,195	3,995	3,955	3,574.0	3,637.0	3,675.6	3,401.7
Africa:												
Morocco	10	14	12	--	3,590	3,557	3,750	--	35.9	49.8	45.0	--
U.A.R. (Egypt)	539	538	757	695	3,394	4,210	4,471	4,422	1,829.4	2,265.1	3,384.8	3,073.0

Angola	35	40	40	--	1,143	1,048	1,102	--	40.0	41.9	44.1	--
Congo, The	416	378	390	--	921	961	962	--	383.2	363.2	375.0	--
Former French Equatorial Africa 4/	53	90	--	--	928	1,389	--	--	49.2	125.0	128.0	--
Guinea	873	--	--	--	585	--	--	--	510.7	688.0	--	--
Ivory Coast 5/	470	--	--	--	526	--	--	--	247.4	154.3	315.3	330.7
Malagasy Republic	1,705	2,100	2,150	--	1,287	945	1,279	--	2,194.6	1,985.0	2,750.0	--
Mali 5/	434	--	--	--	788	--	--	--	342.2	--	--	--
Senegal 5/	153	--	--	--	851	--	--	--	130.2	--	--	--
Total Africa	6,984	7,958	8,552	8,668	1,134	1,127	1,312	1,278	7,918.0	8,970.7	11,219.1	11,080.5
Asia:												
Iran	557	560	640	--	1,750	1,786	1,695	--	974.7	1,000.0	1,085.0	1,025.0
Iraq	545	550	500	--	1,151	1,273	1,200	--	627.2	700.0	600.0	--
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	99	146	111	128	2,876	2,089	2,703	2,461	284.7	305.0	300.0	315.0
Burma	10,780	11,800	12,200	12,200	1,289	1,466	1,500	1,516	13,900.0	17,300.0	18,300.0	18,500.0
Cambodia 3/	2,853	3,007	3,475	3,400	988	998	935	941	2,817.4	3,000.0	3,250.0	3,200.0
Ceylon	920	1,076	1,040	--	1,330	1,578	1,582	--	1,223.3	1,697.4	1,645.0	--
China, Taiwan	1,912	1,916	1,892	--	2,388	2,870	2,748	--	4,565.0	5,499.0	5,200.0	--
India 3/	75,448	81,437	81,500	82,500	1,089	1,253	1,215	1,224	82,150.0	102,080.5	99,000.0	101,000.0
Indonesia	15,939	17,784	18,400	--	1,450	1,516	1,495	--	23,118.3	26,963.8	27,500.0	--
Japan 6/	7,754	8,020	8,100	8,150	3,394	4,121	4,253	4,393	26,316.6	33,050.0	34,450.0	35,800.0
Korea, South	2,550	2,739	2,751	2,735	2,549	2,619	2,597	2,523	6,500.0	7,173.5	7,145.0	6,900.0
Laos 3/	1,568	1,730	1,600	--	663	665	647	--	1,039.0	1,150.0	1,035.0	--
Malaya	836	881	935	--	1,739	1,788	2,128	--	1,453.4	1,575.1	1,990.0	--
Pakistan 3/	23,226	22,494	24,125	24,000	1,207	1,180	1,319	1,263	28,023.9	26,534.1	31,817.3	30,300.0
Philippines	6,264	7,341	7,334	7,960	1,054	1,106	1,104	1,049	6,603.3	8,122.7	8,100.0	8,350.0
Nepal	3,250	3,300	3,200	--	757	803	734	--	2,460.0	2,650.0	2,350.0	--
Thailand	13,153	13,014	13,245	--	1,151	1,194	1,208	--	15,132.9	15,540.0	15,997.0	16,100.0
Vietnam	4,800	5,310	5,950	6,000	1,208	1,785	1,964	2,000	5,800.0	9,480.0	11,685.0	12,000.0
Ryukyu Islands	30	27	--	--	2,000	3,067	--	--	60.0	82.8	--	--
Total Asia, excluding Communist areas 7/	174,036	184,702	188,619	191,069	1,292	1,438	1,449	1,443	224,790.5	265,650.0	273,277.8	275,710.8
Communist China	59,200	70,000	66,000	68,000	2,259	2,500	2,348	2,353	133,730.0	175,000.0	155,000.0	160,000.0
Total Communist areas 7/	65,000	77,000	73,900	76,000	2,174	2,444	2,304	2,305	141,280.0	188,150.0	170,300.0	175,200.0
Total Asia	239,036	261,702	262,519	267,069	1,531	1,734	1,690	1,688	366,070.5	453,800.0	443,577.8	450,910.8
Oceania:												
Australia	37	52	54	--	4,603	5,350	5,370	--	170.3	278.2	290.0	--
Fiji	35	35	40	--	1,649	1,543	1,675	--	57.7	54.0	67.0	--
Total Oceania	108	125	132	131	2,481	3,003	3,045	2,992	268.0	375.4	402.0	392.0
World total	257,140	281,800	283,750	288,630	1,536	1,727	1,694	1,689	394,974.6	486,760.0	480,650.0	487,560.0
Non-Communist countries	191,617	204,260	209,280	212,080	1,318	1,454	1,475	1,465	252,629.4	297,010.0	308,750.0	310,770.0
Communist countries	65,523	77,540	74,470	76,550	2,172	2,447	2,308	2,309	142,345.2	189,750.0	171,900.0	176,790.0

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. Harvested acreage is shown unless data for planted acreage only are available. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Planted acreage. 4/ Chad, Central African Republic, and Gabon. 5/ Formerly part of French West Africa. 6/ Tentative revisions through 1954. 7/ Communist areas: Mainland China, North Korea, and North Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States officers, results of office research and other information.

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION SECOND LARGEST OF RECORD

World production of peanuts in 1960 is estimated at 15.2 million short tons (unshelled basis), 6 percent larger than the previous year's output and only slightly less than the record 15.3 million tons produced in 1958.

The estimated 800,000-ton increase from 1959 is due to larger crops in all of the major producing areas--India, China, Nigeria, the area formerly known as French West Africa, and the United States.

North American production is up one-tenth with substantial increases in the United States, Mexico, and Cuba. Acreage picked and threshed in the United States was down 4 percent from last year but the indicated average yield per acre is a record 1,263 pounds. This year's indicated production of 883,000 tons is 11 percent larger than both last year and the 10-year (1949-58) average--the result of record yield per acre in Georgia, Alabama, Oklahoma, Florida, and South Carolina.

Production in South America (harvested early in 1960) declined 5 percent this year because of the sharp drop in Argentina and a moderate decline from the record of 1959 in Brazil. Drought during planting time in Argentina reduced acreage to the lowest level since 1955-56, and consequently production was at its lowest point since 1954-55. About 99 percent of Argentine peanut production is concentrated in a small triangualr area in Cordoba Province.

In Brazil, the dry season crop, harvested in May and June was large but did not make up for the shortfall in the wet season crop harvested early in 1960. The high peanut prices that have prevailed during 1960 are expected to result in a large expansion in plantings for the coming wet season crop.

A near-record outturn is being harvested in Africa with unusually good crops in the major-producing countries of West Africa. In the Republic of Senegal, by far the major producer of the area, formerly known as French West Africa, commercial production this year is tentatively set at a record 977,700 short tons of unshelled peanuts, according to the first official estimate. This is nearly one-fourth larger than last year's commercial crop of 792,000 tons and nearly one-tenth larger than the previous record 891,000 tons of 1957. The expected bumper crop is explained as follows: rains were regular and abundant although delayed somewhat; more tested seed was distributed by government agencies; enough peanuts for seed purposes were kept by farmers; much of the seed was treated with fungicide; and acreage probably was larger.

Largely on the basis of this sharp increase in Senegal, total production in all the countries that formerly comprised the Federation of French West Africa is believed to have attained a near-record of around 1.45 million tons.

PEANUTS 1/: Acreage and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1958-60

Continent and country	Acreage 2/ Average 1935-39	Acreage 2/ Average 1950-54	Acreage 2/ 1958	Acreage 2/ 1959	Acreage 2/ 1960 3/	Production Average 1935-39	Production Average 1950-54	Production 1958	Production 1959	Production 1960 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:										
Mexico	33	136	148	148	173	12.2	77.8	66.1	82.7	88.2
United States	1,659	1,718	1,518	1,453	1,398	614.7	763.2	913.6	796.1	883.0
Cuba	---	4/ 24	17	30	66	4/ 8.4	5.5	5.6	10.1	20.3
Dominican Republic	---	4/ 68	124	128	---	4/ 3.0	24.0	67.2	72.0	---
Estimated total 5/	1,735	1,955	1,825	1,780	1,780	638.5	872.5	1,057.5	966.0	1,066.0
South America:										
Argentina	202	336	592	641	469	87.3	154.4	320.0	265.4	230.7
Brazil	---	339	6/ 564	6/ 703	6/ 729	4/ 14.8	160.2	340.0	415.0	410.0
Paraguay	4/ 29	31	29	---	---	4/ 19.4	12.1	11.6	10.0	10.0
Uruguay	5	19	11	20	21	1.2	5.6	6.1	3.3	6.6
Estimated total 5/	315	750	1,245	1,440	1,300	128.5	340.5	693.5	709.0	676.0
Europe:										
Italy	4/ 2	11	12	14	---	1.6	9.0	12.0	12.9	---
Spain	4/ 23	20	15	---	---	4/ 20.8	13.5	9.2	---	---
Estimated total (excluding U.S.S.R.) 5/	30	45	40	45	45	26.5	30.0	29.5	28.5	29.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	4/ 29	21	7/	7/	7/	---	---	7/	7/	7/
Africa:										
Egypt	23	29	39	41	42	17.2	23.3	36.2	37.2	38.6
Sudan	43	83	385	359	---	8.1	30.0	152.3	121.3	99.2
Angola	18	---	74	74	77	6.2	4/ 8/ 4.7	23.1	23.1	24.8
The Congo (formerly Belgian Congo) and Ruanda Urundi	250	730	711	684	694	66.9	201.4	193.4	198.0	204.0
Cameroun	4/ 279	320	331	408	413	36.0	90.2	72.8	82.7	90.0
French Equatorial Africa 9/	4/ 10/ 91	4/ 412	603	618	593	4/ 10/ 17.6	101.0	209.4	193.0	181.9
French West Africa 11/	4/ 3,185	3,070	---	---	---	4/ 785.0	906.0	1,300.0	1,250.0	1,450.0
Gambia	---	4/ 215	---	---	---	8/ 58.1	71.6	72.1	61.7	---
Ghana	---	136	136	---	---	---	48.5	38.6	45.2	54.0
Guinea 12/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28.1	---	---
Malagasy, Republic of (Madagascar)	14	57	124	---	---	6.6	20.7	37.0	---	44.1
Mozambique	---	---	---	---	---	8/ 42.9	19.5	37.1	38.6	38.6
Nigeria and British Cameroons	---	---	---	---	---	4/ 600.0	843.0	1,130.0	990.0	1,250.0
Portuguese Guinea	---	---	---	---	---	8/ 28.0	10/ 36.7	---	66.0	---
Tanganyika	4/ 277	188	---	---	---	10/ 23.4	10/ 32.0	37.0	---	---
Uganda	156	379	447	427	---	4/ 78.3	183.8	---	---	---
Union of South Africa	56	445	---	---	---	12.0	144.1	155.1	207.6	193.3
Estimated total 5/	7,355	9,375	11,810	11,830	11,850	1,857.0	2,890.5	3,996.5	3,835.5	4,279.0
Asia:										
Israel	---	4	9	14	15	---	6.9	14.0	15.4	18.7
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	4/ 3	12	23	22	---	4/ 1.9	11.5	28.0	26.9	24.3
China, Mainland	4/ 3,769	4,295	5,865	4,950	5,435	4/ 3,034.4	2,853.0	3,000.0	2,500.0	2,700.0
Burma	6/ 784	726	993	1,004	1,086	191.5	189.0	315.5	469.6	454.7
India	7,535	11,830	14,575	15,305	15,600	3,295.7	3,801.3	5,389.4	4,916.8	5,040.0
Indonesia	13/ 572	714	818	897	897	13/ 289.1	346.4	382.8	421.2	420.0
Japan	20	59	108	106	106	14.6	33.3	102.8	108.8	114.4
Philippines	18	61	75	66	57	4.7	17.3	20.5	18.1	15.8
Taiwan	76	210	259	6/ 246	6/ 274	32.4	67.1	106.3	107.0	121.6
Thailand	4/ 11	178	238	240	240	4/ 10.9	84.8	133.3	134.2	134.2
Estimated total (excluding U.S.S.R.) 5/	12,847	18,150	23,075	22,955	23,845	6,905.0	7,430.0	9,538.5	8,761.5	9,087.5
Oceania:										
Australia	4/ 14	21	36	60	60	4/ 6.1	12.8	21.0	35.6	24.0
Estimated total 5/	14	22	37	61	61	6.1	13.5	21.5	36.0	24.5
Estimated world total 5/	22,325	30,318	38,032	38,111	38,881	9,577.0	11,587.0	15,337.0	14,336.5	15,162.0

1/ Peanuts in the shell. Southern Hemisphere peanut crops, which are harvested from April to June, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested from September through December of the same year. 2/ Harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Less than 5 years. 5/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 6/ Planted area. 7/ Less than 500 acres and 500 tons. 8/ Exports. 9/ Includes Chad, Gabon, Congo, and the Central African Republic, formerly the Federation of French Equatorial Africa. 10/ Commercial crop. 11/ Now the independent countries of Senegal, Republic of Mali (Soudan), Mauritania, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger and Dahomey. Prior to 1957, also includes Guinea. 12/ Prior to 1957, included in Federation of French West Africa. 13/ Java and Madura only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad, and related information.

Nigeria's 1960 peanut crop is considerably better than in 1959. The consensus of peanut farmers and local traders in the Kano area is that commercial purchases may reach a near-record 675,000 to 695,000 short tons, shelled basis. Purchases from the 1959 crop by the Nigerian Regional Marketing Boards for crushing and export totaled 498,956 tons. On the basis of these tentative data of 1960 purchases the total Nigerian crop is estimated at 1.2 million tons of unshelled nuts, one-fourth larger than the reduced outturn of 1959 and exceeded only by the record 1.4 million tons in 1957. The price of peanuts delivered in port this year has been increased by Ł 1 ($2.82) per long ton compared with last year's price.

Other African countries reporting increased peanut production this year include the Congo, Cameroun, Ghana, and Angola, while smaller crops were harvested in the Union of South Africa, Sudan, and the area formerly known as French Equatorial Africa.

Peanut production in Asia is expected to be up almost 4 percent. With increased plantings and consistently favorable weather earlier in the season, the trade expected a bumper harvest in India, but drought in some of the important producing areas dulled these prospects. Late but widespread rains in the drought affected regions dispelled fears of a sharp drop in output and it is now expected that the crop will be about 5 million tons--slightly larger than last year but definitely below the 1958 record harvest.

Following a decline in 1959, peanut acreage in Communist China is believed to have returned to a more nearly normal level in 1960 though not as large as in 1958. Drought and persistent subnormal temperatures delayed, or in some extreme cases, entirely obstructed plantings last spring. Seed shortage, however, is believed to have been far less critical last spring than a year earlier. Yields probably were no better than last year so that production is believed to have increased in proportion to the acreage expansion, up to about 2.7 million tons, or 10 percent above 1959.

Japan, Taiwan, and, to a lesser degree, Israel also reported increased peanut production this year, while Burma's crop declined and output in Indonesia and Thailand approximated the 1959 level.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION RESUMES UPWARD TREND

With the recovery from the effects of the 1959 drought in parts of Europe, the U.S.S.R. and Asia, world production of centrifugal sugar is expected to set a new record of 57,722,000 short tons raw value.

Production from sugarcane at about 32.2 million tons is expected to be only about one-half million tons larger than in 1959-60. Production from sugar beets, however, forecast at more than 25.5 million tons, will be nearly 4 million tons larger than in 1959-60. This difference, of course, is because the drought in 1959-60 affected primarily the beet sugar countries, especially in Western Europe.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries, average 1950-51 through 1954-55, annual 1957-58 through 1960-61 1/ 2/

Continent and country	Average 1950-51 through 1954-55	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America (cane and beet):					
North					
Canada (beet)	142	141	187	151	140
Mexico	900	1,311	1,470	1,744	1,800
United States					
Continental (beet)	1,785	2,194	2,200	2,304	2,400
Continental (cane)	566	532	579	615	670
Hawaii	1,066	765	975	930	1,100
Puerto Rico	1,228	934	1,087	1,019	1,150
Virgin Islands of the U. S.	11	6	12	7	15
Central					
Costa Rica	33	47	59	56	67
El Salvador	35	50	54	56	59
Guatemala	43	73	70	77	94
Nicaragua	37	64	75	71	80
Panama	19	27	24	27	30
Caribbean					
Barbados	176	159	190	155	160
Cuba	6,078	4/ 6,447	4/ 6,625	6,462	5,800
Dominican Republic	657	867	994	880	1,175
Guadeloupe	105	129	156	165	170
Haiti	60	48	55	66	70
Jamaica	364	387	421	480	500
Martinique	65	75	84	87	90
St. Kitts	55	47	52	56	57
Trinidad and Tobago	179	210	203	244	250
Other North America	52	65	81	74	75
Total North America	13,656	14,578	15,653	15,726	15,952
South America (cane):					
Argentina	773	767	1,184	1,041	760
Bolivia	5	26	17	20	25
Brazil	2,110	3,106	3,770	3,560	3,877
British Guiana	266	305	350	340	385
Chile (beet)	4	39	57	77	55
Colombia	235	269	315	360	400
Ecuador	60	89	102	115	120
Paraguay	24	34	41	36	33
Peru	628	769	794	870	880
Surinam	7	9	10	9	9
Uruguay 5/	21	32	34	16	32
Venezuela	94	169	180	209	235
Total South America	4,227	5,614	6,854	6,653	6,811
Europe (beet):					
West					
Austria	177	305	320	326	275
Belgium-Luxembourg	395	429	510	241	495
Denmark	351	396	431	272	360
Finland	30	6/ 35	6/ 42	6/ 51	6/ 62
France	1,549	1,694	1,725	1,162	2,396
Germany, West	1,255	6/ 1,708	6/ 2,064	6/ 1,529	1,885
Ireland	113	132	125	157	140
Italy	828	917	1,233	1,544	1,050
Netherlands	457	428	629	550	700
Spain 5/	392	390	514	598	628
Sweden	6/ 331	6/ 365	6/ 296	313	354
Switzerland	34	41	40	45	38
United Kingdom	764	679	879	943	934
Total West Europe	6,676	7,519	8,808	7,731	9,317
East					
Albania	6	11	12	15	15
Bulgaria	83	140	140	178	195
Czechoslovakia	803	949	1,025	866	1,100
Germany, East	855	776	942	874	970
Hungary	284	297	323	423	445
Poland	1,047	1,269	1,312	1,072	1,375
Rumania	139	231	201	384	390
Yugoslavia	158	282	202	295	300
Total East Europe	3,375	3,955	4,157	4,107	4,790
Total Europe	10,051	11,474	12,965	11,838	14,107

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries, average 1950-51 through 1954-55, annual 1957-58 through 1960-61 1/ 2/ - Continued

Continent and country	Average 1950-51 through 1954-55	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) (beet)	3,010	5,700	6,700	6,200	7,500
Africa (cane):					
North					
Egypt	264	337	363	325	340
Ethiopia and Eritrea	4	40	42	42	45
Madeira and Azores 5/	11	13	13	13	13
Somalia	7	11	10	11	11
Central					
Angola	56	69	57	65	65
The Congo and Ruanda Urundi	18	23	21	45	30
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	2	7	8	10	15
Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda	91	154	161	174	175
Malagasy Republic	18	64	75	70	80
Mauritius	535	621	580	640	270
Mozambique	98	181	169	183	230
Reunion	163	230	185	225	235
South					
Union of South Africa	689	960	7/ 1,135	7/ 1,062	7/ 1,007
Total Africa	1,956	2,710	2,819	2,865	2,516
Asia (cane and beet):					
South-West					
Iran (beet)	80	118	128	116	100
Turkey (Europe and Asia) (beet)	205	384	419	599	720
East Central					
China, Mainland 5/	293	490	520	650	750
South and East					
Burma	19	48	47	48	45
China, Taiwan	724	1,024	1,070	867	990
India	1,690	2,641	2,600	3,308	3,595
Indonesia	578	913	858	942	795
Japan (beet)	38	101	143	165	197
Pakistan	85	189	204	156	170
Philippines	1,191	1,378	1,512	1,530	1,562
Thailand	40	76	75	116	150
Other Asia	10	26	36	54	62
Total Asia	4,953	7,388	7,612	8,551	9,136
Oceania (cane):					
Australia	1,125	1,399	1,543	1,401	1,480
Fiji	143	210	219	305	220
Total Oceania	1,268	1,609	1,762	1,706	1,700
World total (cane)	23,715	28,709	31,333	31,808	32,158
World total (beet)	15,406	20,364	23,032	21,731	25,564
World total (cane and beet)	39,121	49,073	54,365	53,539	57,722

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from non-centrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade.
2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Includes green and liquid sugar.
5/ Includes both beet and cane sugar.
6/ Includes sugar from imported beets.
7/ Includes Swaziland.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad and other information.

NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: Production in specified countries, average 1950-51 through 1954-55, annual 1957-58 through 1960-61 1/ 2/

Continent and country	Average 1950-51 through 1954-55	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:					
Costa Rica	32	28	30	35	35
El Salvador	22	28	30	30	30
Guatemala	43	46	45	40	45
Mexico	157	165	165	165	165
Nicaragua	23	25	25	20	25
Panama	11	10	10	10	10
Total	288	302	305	300	310
Asia:					
Burma	93	155	160	160	165
China, Mainland	300	450	475	600	690
India	3,285	3,868	4,124	3,920	4,000
Indonesia	121	150	150	150	150
Japan	22	22	25	32	36
Pakistan	952	1,290	1,500	1,050	1,100
Philippines	63	75	78	64	70
China, Taiwan	14	23	23	25	25
Thailand	23	30	30	30	30
Viet Nam	4	23	25	25	25
Total	4,877	6,086	6,590	6,056	6,291
South America:					
Brazil	325	300	300	300	300
Colombia	350	360	360	360	360
Ecuador	27	26	26	28	30
Peru	28	26	29	25	25
Venezuela	81	70	65	75	70
Total	811	782	780	788	785
World total	5,976	7,170	7,675	7,144	7,386

1/ Non-centrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panelo, papelon, chancaca, rapadura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.

2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.

3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad and other information.

The change from 1959-60 in sugar output is most marked in Western Europe, with an increase indicated at about 1.6 million tons. In the U.S.S.R., production is expected to be at least 1.3 million tons larger this season than last, setting a new high record. Substantial increases also are expected in Eastern Europe, Asia and North America.

Cuba has not yet announced its target or its restricted limit for production in the season which begins next January. It is tentatively assumed that with normal weather, Cuba's output will be about 10 percent lower than in 1959-60. Some reduction seems likely because of doubt as to available markets and because of production problems associated with changed management, incomplete plant maintenance and inadequate cultural practices.

In contrast to the many increases elsewhere, total production will be down from last season in Africa by about one-third of a million tons, partly because of restricted production in the Union of South Africa, but mostly because of the hurricane damage in Mauritius. Production may also be down slightly in Oceania, mainly because of reduced harvesting in Fiji. Production in South America will be above that of the previous season but may be slightly below the 1958-59 output.

Estimates of non-centrifugal sugar production continue to be vague in most countries. It is indicated that there may have been some slight increase in the world total, but probably not enough to exceed the peak apparently reached in 1958-59. In all countries where economic progress and industrialization are being achieved with notable success, the role of non-centrifugal sugar is becoming relatively less important.

This report also incorporates a substantial downward revision in the series of estimates for Mainland China, based on recent reports which indicate that production reported earlier as factory or centrifugal sugar actually included both centrifugal and non-centrifugal sugar.

RECORD WORLD CORN CROP PREDICTED

World corn production will set a record in 1960-61 according to preliminary forecasts by the Foreign Agricultural Service. The outlook is for a total production slightly less than 8.2 billion bushels, the first time an outturn has reached 8 billion.

Record crops in the United States and the Soviet Union bring the total 3 percent above the previous high in 1959 and 44 percent above the 1950-54 average. Production is moderately below the 1959 level in Europe because smaller crops in Eastern Europe more than offset some increase in Western Europe. Moderate increases are forecast for Asia and South America.

The 1960 U.S. crop accounts for 54 percent of the world total. An unprecedented corn surplus in this country for 1960-61 stems from both record production and a record carryover of old corn. The supply at the beginning of the marketing year, October 1, 1960, was about 6.2 billion bushels, 5 percent above the previous record in 1959. Domestic requirements for 1960-61 are expected to continue at about 3.9 billion bushels. Even if exports remain at the high level of the past season, as predicted, carryover stocks at the end of the present season may be over 2 billion bushels.

In addition to the large U.S. surplus, substantial supplies in the Balkans for the second successive year provide an export potential for that area. Crops in both Yugoslavia and Rumania, though less than the record 1959 harvests, are still well above normal domestic needs.

Corn production in North America is now estimated at 4,653 million bushels, slightly less than last year because of reduced crops in Mexico and some other parts of Central America. Those reductions offset the increase of about 18 million bushels in the U.S. harvest. A new high of 4,379 million bushels in this country was achieved through record yields; harvested acreage was about a million acres less than in 1959. The current estimate of 52.3 bushels per acre is only 2 percent above the large yields last year but is 36 percent above the yields during 1950-54.

Firm estimates are not yet available for Mexico's production, but acreage is smaller because of unfavorable planting conditions. Yields are also estimated to be below the high level of last year. However, the outturn is expected to be considerably above the 1950-54 average. Canada's crop of 28.5 million bushels is slightly less than the large outturn last year.

Western Europe's crop is tentatively forecast at 330 million bushels, compared with 297 million last year. Most of the increase is reported for France where corn production has been expanding rapidly. The current estimate of 103 million bushels contrasts with the previous high of 72 million last year and the 1950-54 average of 26 million. A sharp expansion from last year's acreage and an increase in yields of almost 10 bushels per acre account for the new high.

Corn production in Eastern Europe was large though somewhat less than last year's record outturn. Both Yugoslavia and Rumania have much-above-average harvests and may again be active in export trade.

The Soviet Union reported expanded corn acreage and a record or near-record harvest was expected. Incomplete information indicates that production this year may approximate the record corn outturn of 1958. That would be considerably above the 1959 crop and, if production is as large as estimated, the Soviet Union may also be active in the export market.

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1958-60 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960 4/	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960 4/	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	370	498	489	514	53.6	60.0	63.4	55.5	19,835	29,892	31,023	28,524
El Salvador	434	440	439	--	16.7	12.7	13.4	--	7,260	5,600	5,900	--
Guatemala	1,357	1,700	--	--	12.5	10.9	--	--	17,000	18,500	15,000	--
Honduras	719	889	--	--	11.6	11.6	--	--	8,325	10,300	10,300	--
Mexico	11,417	15,691	15,629	14,600	12.4	13.2	14.0	--	141,390	207,860	219,280	--
Nicaragua	277	327	372	--	14.4	12.8	11.6	--	3,976	4,200	4,300	--
United States	80,826	73,327	84,609	83,680	38.5	51.8	51.5	50.9	3,112,091	3,800,863	4,361,170	4,258,511
Cuba	415	383	457	--	16.0	15.9	16.0	--	6,640	6,100	7,300	--
Estimated total 5/	96,730	94,250	105,470	103,400	34.4	43.5	44.3	45.0	3,330,000	4,098,000	4,668,000	4,653,000
Europe:												
Austria	156	121	114	144	34.8	50.4	50.3	51.0	5,426	6,100	5,730	7,350
France	894	1,457	1,740	2,016	29.5	45.2	41.3	51.0	26,394	65,870	71,800	102,800
Greece	630	511	513	527	15.5	17.3	21.5	21.9	9,754	8,830	11,025	11,560
Italy	3,316	3,200	3,150	--	33.8	45.3	48.6	--	112,232	145,000	153,000	150,000
Portugal	1,183	1,185	1,196	1,172	14.4	14.1	13.2	14.4	16,986	16,720	15,840	16,830
Spain	991	939	964	1,025	27.2	38.4	40.9	42.2	26,980	36,060	39,400	43,300
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	7,220	7,430	7,690	8,150	27.8	37.7	38.6	40.5	201,000	280,000	297,000	330,000
Albania	300	390	--	--	16.0	15.4	--	--	4,800	6,000	--	--
Bulgaria	1,780	1,455	1,843	--	15.4	18.9	25.3	--	27,500	27,500	46,700	--
Czechoslovakia	350	445	462	--	34.9	42.4	45.5	--	12,200	18,850	21,000	--
Hungary	2,830	3,225	3,356	--	30.5	35.7	41.7	--	86,200	115,000	140,000	--
Rumania	7,350	9,000	8,785	--	17.0	16.0	25.5	--	125,000	144,000	224,000	--
Yugoslavia	5,950	5,906	6,375	6,375	21.8	26.3	41.3	36.8	130,000	155,500	263,000	234,630
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	18,600	20,460	21,210	21,820	20.8	23.0	33.1	29.6	387,000	470,000	703,000	645,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	25,820	27,890	28,900	29,970	22.8	26.9	34.6	32.5	588,000	750,000	1,000,000	975,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	10,400	20,000	21,500	--	18.3	30.0	19.8	--	190,000	600,000	425,000	--
Asia:												
Turkey	1,581	1,678	1,730	1,668	19.9	14.9	18.2	17.7	31,402	25,000	31,500	29,500
China	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	410,000	--	--	--
India	8,745	10,457	10,457	10,500	11.4	12.9	13.8	14.2	99,892	135,240	144,600	149,600
Pakistan	1,013	1,139	1,199	1,200	15.8	16.4	16.0	16.7	16,016	18,680	19,200	20,000
Indonesia	5,210	6,677	5,700	6,050	13.8	15.5	14.6	14.4	72,000	103,700	83,000	87,000
Japan 7/	107	122	118	116	23.3	35.8	34.7	33.5	2,488	4,370	4,094	3,886
Philippines	2,764	3,300	3,272	3,336	10.3	12.1	12.1	12.0	28,384	40,000	39,450	40,000
Thailand	109	385	491	620	13.1	18.9	25.5	25.3	1,428	7,280	12,500	15,700
Estimated total 5/	42,600	48,160	49,360	50,430	16.7	18.3	17.3	17.4	710,000	880,000	855,000	880,000

Africa:												
Republic of the Congo 8/	1,097	1,151	1,185	—	13.5	17.6	19.4	—	14,768	20,300	23,000	—
Kenya 9/	360	—	—	—	29.2	—	—	—	10,500	15,000	—	—
Egypt	1,819	2,030	1,929	1,868	33.9	34.1	30.6	33.3	61,670	69,200	59,000	62,200
Morocco 10/	1,236	1,184	1,000	1,184	7.7	12.3	13.5	9.6	9,536	14,515	13,520	11,330
Former French West Africa	1,733	—	—	—	9.8	—	—	—	16,975	—	—	—
Malagasy Republic	200	230	—	—	14.0	12.6	—	—	2,800	2,900	—	—
Angola	1,300	1,544	—	—	8.2	8.2	—	—	10,670	12,600	13,800	—
Rhodesias and Nyasaland	—	3,000	—	—	—	15.7	—	—	—	47,000	—	—
Union of South Africa	7,865	—	—	—	14.7	—	—	—	115,450	144,000	144,500	—
Estimated total 5/	25,270	29,480	29,170	29,180	15.0	15.9	15.8	15.6	380,000	470,000	460,000	455,000
South America:												
Argentina	4,833	—	—	—	24.8	—	—	—	120,098	215,000	175,000	—
Brazil	12,700	14,308	13,640	—	19.4	20.3	20.9	—	247,000	290,000	285,000	—
Chile	135	167	161	—	26.2	31.4	30.4	—	3,542	5,240	4,890	—
Colombia	1,800	1,742	1,631	—	17.1	19.2	15.7	—	30,800	33,500	25,600	—
Peru	636	589	568	—	19.2	19.7	21.5	—	12,186	11,580	12,200	—
Uruguay	643	766	660	—	10.7	6.8	5.3	—	6,902	5,240	3,500	—
Venezuela	700	735	—	—	18.4	19.0	—	—	12,850	14,000	14,000	—
Estimated total 5/	22,380	25,870	24,910	26,100	20.1	22.8	21.7	23.0	450,000	590,000	540,000	600,000
Oceania:												
Australia	173	180	186	—	26.9	37.2	37.1	—	4,654	6,700	6,900	—
New Zealand	5	7	8	—	62.0	60.0	60.0	—	310	420	480	—
Estimated total 5/	180	190	200	220	27.8	36.8	35.0	36.4	5,000	7,000	7,000	8,000
Estimated world total 5/	223,380	245,840	259,510	264,800	25.3	30.1	30.7	30.9	5,655,000	7,395,000	7,955,000	8,170,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1960 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which will begin early in 1961. 2/ Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Soviet corn area shown is reported as area harvested for grain only, whereas production presumably includes also grain equivalent from some of the acreage harvested in an immature stage. 7/ Dried corn only. 8/ Includes Ruanda-Urundi. 9/ Production on European holdings only. Allowances for native cultivation, not shown, are included in estimated total for Africa. 10/ Excludes areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign government, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches, and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Asia's corn production is slightly larger than in 1959 and about 24 percent above the average. Outturns are larger than last year in most of the principal producing countries.

The 1960 crop in Africa shows little change from the above-average outturn harvested last year. It is still early for forecasts of Southern Hemisphere crops, which are still in the early stages of growth. Forecasts for this area are, therefore, subject to considerable revision as the growing season advances.

In South America, acreage is reported larger and if growing conditions are average or better, a larger harvest than last year may be expected.

Corn is of minor importance in Oceania. Acreage is slightly larger than last year and, if growing conditions are favorable, some increase is indicated.

WORLD WOOL OUTPUT FOR 1959 REVISED DOWNWARD

World wool output in 1960 (including the 1960-61 season in the Southern Hemisphere) is currently estimated at 5,555 million pounds, grease basis. This is less than 1 percent under the revised estimate for 1959 but 22 percent above the 1951-55 average.

A sharp decline in Argentine output, lower production in Australia, and a downward revision in the production of the Union of South Africa for the years 1958-59-60, more than offset the increased production of the United States, Uruguay, the U.S.S.R., New Zealand, and Mainland China.

The preliminary estimate of world wool output in 1960 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, monthly supplement, July 28, 1960) has been revised downward, mostly due to the downward revisions in the Argentine and Russian clip. On a clean basis, world output in 1960 is estimated at 3,195 million pounds, compared with 3,205 million pounds in 1959.

The recovery in world wool consumption, which started in the fourth quarter of 1958, appears to be leveling off. Consumption showed little change between the first and second quarter of 1960. World consumption of raw wool in 1960 is expected to total about 3.2 billion pounds, clean content, the same as last year. Of the 10 leading consuming countries which report quarterly to the International Wool Study Group, only the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands consumed less during January-June 1960 than in the same period a year earlier. The other 7 countries had increases ranging from 12 to 28 percent. However, only Japan and Australia increased raw wool consumption from the first quarter to the second quarter of 1960.

This leveling off of world demand for wool has been reflected in generally steady to lower prices. Dominion wool prices, which began to decline during the latter part of the 1959-60 season, dropped sharply in August. However, during the last week in October and early November, prices began to recover as Japan, Eastern and Western Europe, and the United Kingdom increased their buying activity.

In addition to annual production, supplies are supplemented each year by carry-over stocks. This is usually only a small part of production in most countries. In the 5 major exporting countries (Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Argentina, and Uruguay) carryover stocks at the end of the 1959-60 season were 122 million pounds, clean basis, compared with 96 million pounds a year earlier (see Foreign Crops and Markets monthly supplement, September 29, 1960). Most of the increase was in Argentina and Uruguay where there was a build-up of inventories following the disposal of the large 1958 carry-over.

Wool output in the United States is expected to increase about 1 percent in 1960. U.S. shorn wool output at 265 million pounds, grease basis, is the highest since 1946. Pulled wool output is also expected to be higher in 1960 as sheep and lamb slaughter has been heavier than a year earlier.

Wool production in South America is not expected to change from last year's production as the decline in Argentina just offsets the increases reported in the other countries. The sharp reduction in Argentina was caused primarily by lower yields because of the drought, and a higher rate of slaughter. Uruguay's production rose sharply from last year as more favorable weather prevailed.

Wool production in Western Europe is about the same as last year as the decline in the United Kingdom was offset by increases in the other countries, mainly Spain. Production in Eastern Europe continues to rise, but at the very slow rate of 5 million pounds per year.

Production in the Soviet Union continues to climb, but at a much lower rate than has been apparent in past years. It was reported that unfavorable winter conditions in a number of regions increased sheep losses and on July 1, 1960, sheep numbers were 2 percent less than a year earlier. Lamb production also declined.

Wool production in Africa will be lower in 1960, reflecting the decline in the Union of South Africa.

In Asia, even though production in Communist China, Turkey, and India increased, total output in this area will be virtually the same as in 1959. Wool production in Iran and Syria is expected to drop markedly as severe weather conditions and a feed shortage prevail in both countries. The outturn in the other Asian countries probably will not change significantly.

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, average 1951-55 annual 1957 to 1960 1/

Countries	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959 2/	1960 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:					
Canada	7.6	7.9	7.6	8.3	8.4
Mexico	11.7	9.0	9.9	10.4	10.5
United States 3/	296.1	292.6	293.0	315.9	320.0
Total North America 4/5/	315.0	310.0	310.0	335.0	340.0
South America:					
Argentina	393.0	409.0	420.6	423.3	409.0
Brazil	52.4	66.7	63.0	59.5	60.0
Chile	41.6	47.4	48.9	49.8	50.3
Falkland Islands	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5
Peru	20.4	19.8	22.0	22.0	23.1
Uruguay	194.8	198.0	176.4	158.7	180.0
Total South America 4/5/	725.0	760.0	750.0	745.0	745.0
Europe:					
France	52.2	62.7	60.6	65.9	66.7
Germany, West	13.3	11.7	11.7	12.2	11.6
Greece	20.8	23.8	24.0	24.0	24.1
Ireland	15.8	18.3	21.4	24.9	26.0
Italy	37.2	32.0	32.6	34.3	34.8
Norway	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Portugal	22.4	23.4	24.2	24.3	24.3
Spain	82.5	78.5	75.0	69.7	72.8
United Kingdom	98.6	113.6	118.7	128.1	123.0
Total West Europe 4/ 5/	365.0	385.0	390.0	405.0	405.0
Bulgaria	35.4	32.8	36.5	37.0	37.5
Germany, East 6/	11.9	16.8	17.5	18.3	18.5
Hungary	12.4	14.8	16.1	17.6	18.5
Poland	14.5	20.5	19.8	20.2	20.0
Rumania	40.2	42.1	43.2	46.3	47.4
Yugoslavia	35.2	30.9	31.0	31.5	32.5
Total East Europe 4/5/	160.0	170.0	175.0	180.0	185.0
Total Europe 4/ 5/	525.0	555.0	565.0	585.0	590.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	483.7	630.0	700.0	765.0	775.0

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, average 1951-55 annual 1957 to 1960 1/ (Continued)

Countries	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959 2/	1960 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Africa:					
Algeria	16.4	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Egypt	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Morocco	35.6	33.1	35.2	35.0	35.0
Tunisia	7.8	7.5	7.4	8.0	8.0
Union of South Africa 7/	286.9	299.1	297.5	298.5	290.0
Total Africa 4/ 5/	365.0	380.0	380.0	380.0	370.0
Asia:					
Iran	38.2	43.2	44.0	43.0	35.3
Iraq	24.0	28.4	23.1	23.0	23.0
Syria	19.0	20.7	20.7	14.6	11.0
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	78.6	83.8	79.4	83.8	88.2
China, Mainland	95.0	132.0	135.0	150.0	155.0
India	72.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	75.2
Japan	6.0	7.8	7.6	7.1	7.0
Pakistan	33.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Total Asia 4/ 5/	430.0	490.0	485.0	495.0	495.0
Oceania:					
Australia	1261.3	1433.8	1590.9	1688.7	1650.0
New Zealand	433.5	496.4	540.0	576.9	590.0
Total Oceania 5/	1695.0	1930.0	2130.0	2265.0	2240.0
Total World 5/	4540.0	5055.0	5320.0	5575.0	5555.0

1/ For summary purposes wool produced mostly in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere is combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Converted "pulled wool" to greasy basis at 1.7. 4/ Includes estimates for other minor producing countries. 5/ Rounded to five of million. 6/ Includes state collections only, actual weight basis, does not include private sales if any. 7/ Includes Basutoland and South West Africa.

Wool output in Oceania, which produces the bulk of the world's exportable supplies, will be lower in the 1960-61 season (July-June). The Australian clip is currently estimated at 1,650 million pounds, grease basis, down 2 percent from the 1,689 million pounds produced last season. This decline is due to the severe drought in the principal growing area of New South Wales. New Zealand output in 1960 has been revised upwards to a record of 590 million pounds, mainly due to an increase in sheep numbers.

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION AND USE IN BALANCE IN 1960-61

The world supply of 67.2 million bales of cotton in the 1960-61 season will fall 0.7 million bales below the record high of last season, but will be within 1 percent of the average of 66.6 million bales during the last 5 years.

All of the net decrease in supply can be attributed to a drop in the 1960 crop in the Communist countries, since a decrease this season of 1.5 million bales in the U.S. supply is offset by a like increase in other Free World countries.

An expected increase of about 0.5 million bales in world cotton production in 1960-61, bringing the world total to a new record high of 46.9 million, is accompained by a 1.2 million-bale decrease in world stocks at the beginning of the season. Although this season's expected world cotton consumption of around 47.0 million bales may be about 1 percent below the 1959-60 record of 47.7 million, it is expected to be approximately in balance with production. As a result, world stocks next August 1 will remain about unchanged from the 20.3 million bales on hand August 1, 1960, the lowest level since 1953.

The larger world production in 1960-61 can be traced to the foreign Free World, where production may reach 18.0 million bales, up 1.5 million bales from last season when foreign production declined for the first time since World War II because of lower prices and unfavorable weather. Principal increases are expected in India, Mexico, Egypt, Central America, Greece, Pakistan, Spain and several other countries, reflecting larger acreage in some countries, and higher yields in others, especially India. The U.S. crop of 14.3 million bales is down slightly from last year and Communist production is down about 0.8 million bales.

Consumption prospects for this season are favorable in countries importing U.S. cotton. In most of these countries mills have a substantial volume of unfilled orders and demand for cotton goods for domestic use as well as for export continues strong. Consumption in Free World exporting countries abroad is expected to continue the upward climb of recent years, while some decline is currently predicted for the U.S. and Communist countries.

COTTON: World stocks, production, consumption, and exports, by areas, seasons beginning August 1, 1954 through 1960

Item and area	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 Preliminary	1960-61 Estimate
	- - - Million bales 1/ - - -						
Beginning stocks							
United States	9.7	11.2	14.5	11.3	8.7	8.9	7.6
Foreign Free World:							
Exporting countries	3.8	3.9	2.9	3.4	4.1	3.7	3.2
Importing countries 2/	5.9	5.9	5.2	6.2	6.1	5.4	6.0
Communist countries	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.5
Foreign total	12.3	11.9	10.6	12.4	13.5	12.6	12.7
World total	22.0	23.1	25.1	23.7	22.2	21.5	20.3
Production							
United States 3/	13.7	14.7	13.0	10.9	11.4	14.5	14.3
Foreign Free World	15.8	16.3	15.9	16.8	17.4	16.5	18.0
Communist countries	11.4	12.6	12.9	13.7	15.4	15.4	14.6
Foreign total	27.2	28.9	28.8	30.5	32.8	31.9	32.6
World total	40.9	43.6	41.8	41.4	44.2	46.4	46.9
Consumption 4/							
United States	8.8	9.2	8.6	8.0	8.7	9.0	8.5
Foreign Free World:							
Exporting countries	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.1
Importing countries	15.0	15.1	16.6	15.9	15.4	16.9	17.0
Communist countries	12.5	12.9	13.4	14.6	16.0	16.9	16.5
Foreign total	31.4	32.2	34.3	35.0	36.2	38.7	38.6
World total	40.2	41.4	42.9	43.0	44.9	47.7	47.1
Exports							
United States	3.4	2.2	7.6	5.7	2.8	7.2	6.5
Foreign Free World 5/	7.3	9.3	6.7	6.9	8.7	8.2	8.0
Communist countries	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.6
Foreign total	8.9	10.9	8.2	8.4	10.7	10.0	9.6
World total	12.3	13.1	15.8	14.1	13.5	17.2	16.1
Exports, net, Free World to Communist	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4

1/ 500 pounds gross weight, except U. S. is in running bales.
2/ Includes cotton afloat, in transit, and in free ports.
3/ In-season ginnings plus city crop. 1960 based on November crop estimate.
4/ Excludes cotton destroyed or unaccounted for.
5/ Includes small amounts reexported.

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Some reduction is expected in world cotton trade in 1960-61 from last season's record of 17.2 million bales, as inventory rebuilding is completed in most importing countries. However, continuation of some of last season's trade-stimulating factors is expected to result in world cotton exports of around 16.0 million bales, second only to last season's all-time high. Lower beginning stocks in exporting countries, some larger import requirements in India and the Communist countries, and continued high-level consumption in Free World countries abroad are definite trade stimulants.

World prices of upland type cotton were usually stable and competitive among growths during the latter half of the 1959-60 season and the early months of the current season. Prices are now (November) trending upward as the addition of CCC carrying charges becomes effective, movement of exportable surpluses from most countries continues in good volume, and selling pressure eases off.

The longer-term world supply and demand outlook will be influenced by such factors as the effect on U.S. production in 1961 of increased acreage allotments with shifts to lower yielding areas, the effects of recent price rises and prospects for continued high-level consumption abroad on stocks in major importing countries, and the probable influence of profitable disposition of 1960-61 supplies on 1961-62 plantings abroad.